

THE BIG SALE AT THE BIG STORE ROLLS MERRILY ON

Money-Savers in Handkerchief Section

Ladies' fine hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs, regular 10c each. Special 7 for 50c
Ladies' Fine Shaker Monogram Handkerchiefs, regular 5c each. Special, each 25c
Ladies' Swiss Muslin, finely embroidered, a very dainty pretty handkerchief. Regular 25c. Sale Price 2 for 25c
200 dozen extra Nainsook hemstitched Handkerchiefs, and a few fancy thrown in. Values up to 10c each. Sale Price 7 for 25c
Ladies' sheer linen beautifully hand embroidered. 25c. Sale Price 7 for 25c
Ladies' slightly soiled. Hanging in price, 15c to 75c. Sale Price Half Price

The first two days of the big sale at The Big Store were hummers and with values such as these had momentum. The following days will be more startling still. The special feature for Monday is a special sale of underwear and hosiery for men and women and children. The sale within a sale consists of nothing but the goods taken from the regular stock. Genuine H. B. Quality merchandise, you may feel well assured of this. The prices cannot be equalled in the city. We want one and all to participate in this sale, but if you want best selection and to shop at ease come early.

The following prices are only a few, to give you an idea of the generous reductions.

BIG SAVINGS IN SMALLWARE SECTION

Hot Pine, regular 5c per card. Sale Price 3 for 5c
Taper, regular 2 for 5c. Sale Price 3 for 5c
Taper Linen, regular 10c. Sale Price 2 for 15c
Mending Wool, regular 3 for 5c. Sale Price 4 for 5c
Mending Wool in balls, regular 10c each. Sale Price 3 for 25c
Edinburgh Wool Antelope, regular 10c. Sale Price 3 Skeins for 25c
Combs and Barrettes up to 25c. Sale Price, each 5c
Combs and Barrettes up to the values. Sale Price 10c
Hair Combs, regular up to 50c per pair. Sale Price, per pair 25c
Toilet Pins, regular 5c. Sale Price 3 for 10c
Hair Nets, regular 10c each. Sale Price 10c
Hair Supporters, Ladies, regular up to 75c. Sale Price 15c, 20c, 25c

Monday is the First Day of the Big Programme

A Special Sale of Underwear for Men, Women and Children

Underwear and Hosiery Day in Men's Section

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear, heavy ribbed winter weight. Sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, per garment **\$1.50**
Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear, heavy ribbed winter weight. Sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, per garment **69c**
In this line we have the following brands, Penman's 95 and Penman's heavy winter weight No. 149. The famous Woolsey make and a host of pure wool English unshrinkable underwear. All at, per garment **69c**
Here is a good special in the underwear and extra copy of the famous "Woolsey" it is guaranteed unshrinkable. Sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, per suit **\$1.95**
Stella Gold Fleece Underwear: this is the warmest underwear made, you have comfort in this brand. Sale special, per garment **\$1.95**
"Woolsey" Unshrinkable Underwear, Heavy Ribbed combinations in a perfect fitting garment. Sizes 32 to 44. Sale special, per suit **\$2.50**
A Clean-up in Stanfield's Underwear, blue ribbed. Sizes 32 to 44. Sale special, per garment **95c**

Stanfield's Blue Label, sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, per garment **\$1.20**
Stanfield's Blue Label combinations, sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, per suit **\$2.50**
Correct Fit Klossed Krotch combinations, sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, per suit **\$2.15**

Men's Hose Specials
Men's Half Hose, Sale special, 6 pair for **\$1**
Men's Half Hose, Pure Wool Black Cashmere. Sale special **\$1**
A Real English Heather Mixture Half Hose, sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, 6 pair for **\$1**
A Pure Wool Shetland Half Hose in natural grey. Sale special **\$1**
Penman's Heavy Grey Rib Sock, sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, 6 pair for **90c**

Real Sale Specials for the Men's Section

The famous All Wool Cars Mackinaw Long Trousers, made with belt long. January sale **\$3.40**

Cars Mackinaw Short Trousers, with strap and buckle or elastic knit knee. Sale special **\$1.20**

Cars 44 oz. "Klondike" Mackinaw Coat. This is the coat that made Cars famous. Sale special **\$6.25**

Silk Lined Wool Aviator Caps, in a brown curly shape. The colors are royal, grey, leather and navy. Sale special **\$1.20**

Men's Real Scotch Knit Gloves, made with dove wrist fasteners and plain palm over. Sale special, pair **35c**

Men's Fancy Straps, Flannel and Night shirts in that famous "Goodnight" brand and a host of English makes, with collar attached and breast pocket. Sale special, each **89c**

Men's Extra Heavy Double Warm Flannel Flannel Nightshirts—This is a guaranteed line made extra large. Sale special, each **\$1.20**

Men's English made Pyjamas in smart stripes, cut in military and French neck styles. Sale special, suit **\$1.55**

Men's Five Cent Specials

Men's Hemstitched Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs. Sale special, each **5c**
Fancy Bordered Excelle Handkerchiefs in the new pattern. Sale special, each **5c**
Collar Buttons, 5c a card, for **5c**
Button Fasteners—One dozen packages. Sale special, per package **5c**
Bachelor Buttons, per package **5c**

Youths' \$18.00 Overcoats for \$11.90

Youths' Overcoats, cut on men's models, with shawl collar, with half and full belts, in chinchilla and all wool materials. Sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38. Sale special, each **\$11.90**

Youths' \$20.00 Suits \$12.90

Youths' Long Pants Suits, They are all high grade tailored garments. Trousers all cut on the latest models, with belt loops and side straps. Sizes 30, 32, 34 and 36. Regular up to \$20. Sale special \$12.90

Youths' \$13.50 Suits for \$9.30

Youths' Long Pants Suits in good quality wool. Toronto tailored and made on men's models. The trousers are modeled on the newest patterns. Sizes 26 to 32. Regular up to \$13.50. Sale special **\$9.30**

Wool Underwear in a flat knit unshrinkable quality. This underwear is made on the side lines as the famous "Woolsey" brand. Size 32 to 44. Sale special, per garment **\$1.15**

English Army Grey Flannel Shirts, made in good roomy sizes, two breast pockets and reversible collar. Sizes 14 to 17 1/2. Sale special, each **\$1.15**

Union Made Jumpers, in navy blue, brown, black and khaki. Regular \$12.50 each. Sale special, each **75c**

Men's Knit Underwear, in a good quality muslin. Sale special, pair 35c

Cars Mackinaw Coats, the only genuine Mackinaw made in Canada. Made with four pockets, high storm collar and belt, and with wool wristlets. Sale special **\$4.75**

Red Label Underwear, all sizes from 34 to 46. Sale special, per garment **95c**
Stanfield's "Blue Label" Underwear, Sizes 34 to 46. Sale special, per garment **\$1.20**

Watch for
Big Sale
Monday

John's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 1870 HERBERT E. MURBRIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

NEW ARMY TAX IN GERMANY ENGAGES PUBLIC ATTENTION

Every One With Income Over \$250 or Fortune Over \$2,500 Included.

GOVERNMENT MUST RAISE \$250,000,000

Authorities Believe Fresh Sacrifice Will Involve No Difficulty.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Every man, woman and child in Germany with an income of more than \$250 or a fortune in excess of \$2,500 is deeply engaged this New Year in brooding over the new army taxes which are now in effect. Although the tax affects the middle class and others, of more than three years in which to pay, there was never more unpopular burden imposed upon the people of the fatherland.

sons who have hitherto, unconsciously or otherwise, cheated the imperial exchequer.

The "contribution to defence," which is the sugar-coated title of the new tax, is no respecter of persons. The Kaiser, kings and princes must pay their full quota. Royalty has hitherto been exempt from taxation in Germany. The army tax law does not specifically assess them, but the government gave an informal pledge to the country that the ruling sovereigns would pay the same proportion as the humblest subject. The Kaiser's fortune is estimated at \$30,000,000 and his fortune tax under the "defence contribution" law, roughly, \$500,000, while on his income of \$5,000,000, which is the largest in Germany, he will pay eight per cent, or \$400,000, making a total close to \$1,000,000.

The Prince of Thurn, of Bavaria, who is reckoned to be the richest person in Germany, with a fortune of \$82,000,000, and an income of \$1,250,000, will contribute between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

Frau Bertha Krupp Von Bohlen, the "queen" of Essen Munitions, richest woman in Germany, has an estimated fortune of \$71,000,000, and an income of \$4,500,000. Her contribution to the new tax will be in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000.

The middle class man worth \$25,000, pays a property tax of \$625. If he has an income of \$5,000 a year his income tax will be an additional \$750. The "tax millionaires," of whom there are many thousands in Germany, will pay on his \$250,000, a fortune tax of \$1,750. If he enjoys an income of \$25,000 the tax rate on both fortune and income is on a graduated scale.

German economic authorities say the Kaiser's subjects are chronic grumblers, and few of them will ever realize that they have paid the defence contribution to the Kaiser, a general armistice has been conferred upon all per-

sons who have hitherto, unconsciously or otherwise, cheated the imperial exchequer.

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NEWS AND NOTES OF THE CHURCHES

John Lyons of the City Farm Will Speak at Y.M.C.A. Meeting.

McDOUGALL MASS MEETING

Many Attractive Services Will Be Held City Churches Tomorrow.

On Sunday the pastor Rev. Dr. Armstrong, will preach at McDougall Methodist church both morning and evening. In the morning he will take for his subject, "1914, The Best Yet." At the evening service he will preach on the theme, "Don't be a hypocrite." The choir will render special music at both services, giving parts of Handel's Messiah.

In the afternoon at three o'clock there will be a "Young men's meeting" in the auditorium of the church, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. A. T. Cushing will give an address on the work of the Edmonton Welfare League. The address will be followed by a free discussion. There will also be a special musical program. All men are invited to attend this meeting.

On Monday night at eight o'clock, Prof. Sheldon of the University of Alberta will deliver an address at the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. The subject is "The young people of Edmonton, regardless of their church connection, should attend these series of this opportunity to hear him."

The officers of the church feel obliged to advise the people to come to the Sunday evening service earlier every Sunday night a larger number of people are unable to secure seats, although the auditorium will seat 1,100 comfortably. The service commences at 7:30 sharp, and in order to secure a good seat it is necessary to be at the church by 7:15.

The "Healing of God" will be the subject of the minister's address at the Liberal church meeting tomorrow afternoon at 8:30 o'clock, in the Blue Room 104 room.

At the Y.W.C.A. clubhouse, Third street, a vesper service will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4:15. Miss Coates will be the speaker. Music will be provided by the Musical club. All girls and women welcome.

The first regular morning service of the First Unitarian church will be held at 11 o'clock in the church building at the corner of Jasper and Third, when Rev. Albert Lazenby will preach "The Mystic Sea."

In the evening at 7:30 he will lecture on "George Bernard Shaw." This will be the last of Mr. Lazenby's present visit to Edmonton.

Episkope Presbyterian church, corner of 14th and 114th ave. (Cory and Wal-

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

Jasper and Third

Rev. Albert Lazenby will preach at 11 a.m. on "The Mystic Sea" and in the evening at 7:30 will deliver a lecture on "The Mystic Sea."

low), holds services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Young People's Guild on Monday, 8 p.m.; Wednesday night meeting, 8 p.m. The pastor is Rev. John E. Ducas, B.A., Sunday morning service, "Two signs of the question," results subject, "The young man's mission." Strangers welcome.

Special New Year's services will be held on Sunday, with morning and evening. The morning subject will be "Looking Back," and the evening discourse will be "Facing a Good Start." The pastor will read at both services and strangers and visitors will be cordially welcomed.

The spiritual service of the daybreak Methodist church will be conducted on Sunday evening by the pastor, Rev. G. Miesner. At 8:45 p.m. will sing a solo "Message of the New Year." It is the season topic of Merton L. Hunt at Broadway Church, corner Jasper and Yungas, Sunday at 11 a.m. "Praying the Prayer," or the "Book of Psalms," will be the theme at 7:30 p.m. Bible school at 12 noon.

John Lyons, superintendent of the city farm, will speak at the Y.M.C.A. meeting on Monday at 8:30 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. A cordial invitation is extended to all men to attend.

Rabbi at Vermilion.

Vermilion, Alta., Jan. 2.—A very cord robbery took place here when, on December 31, the store of the Boston Clothing Co. was entered into and a quantity of clothes stolen. The thieves discarded their own old clothes and leaving them neatly piled on the floor. The mounted police have been notified of the robbery, but very meagre descriptions of the men have been given from them. Every train has been closely watched, but there has been no trace found of the thieves.

The division of education of Harvard university and the city of Newton, Mass., maintain a joint fellowship for research in education.

China Section
Removed to
Fourth Floor

LET US THINK OF PRIMARY PRODUCER

George Bury Says We Need a Strong Organization Led With Moderation.

WANT CONDITIONS UNIFORM

Why Should We Hesitate at What Would Mean Largest Possible Return?

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—In a contemplative review of the perils of the Canadian prairie west, published yesterday, George Bury, vice-president of the C.P.R., gives the following summary of the western countries greatest need: "What is needed in this country is a strong organization of producers, led with moderation and sagacity which will make for proper methods of production and distribution, which will make prices and all other conditions more stable and uniform. It is not, as is often said, that the future of this country is bound up in the productivity of its soil, but in the productivity of its people. Why should we hesitate at anything which would mean the largest possible yield, with the largest possible return to the producer? We talk much of the ultimate consumer, let us also think of the primary producer."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, delivered by carrier in city \$4.00. By mail to outside points, by year \$3.00.
Readers of The Capital are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

One of the reasons why the cost of living has increased more rapidly in Canada than in Great Britain is found in the fact that in the domestic economy of the British household fish enter as a factor of consequence, while in the Canadian household, even on the coast, fish is practically a negligible quantity.

Canada has the best fisheries in the world, and as a substitute for high-priced beef the halibut, cod, and salmon of the coast waters and the whitefish of the inland waters should be made to furnish exactly the thing required. But Canadians are not fish eaters. Although the supply is there in great abundance there is no such thing as a Canadian fish trade, except on a very small scale, and as a sort of side line to the butcher business. About the first thing the Britisher misses when he arrives in the Canadian city is the fish market. In England they have lots of them. In Canada they have none.

Canada ships all her fish. The halibut caught in Hecate strait go to Boston. The salmon from the Fraser go to Liverpool. The whitefish from Lake Winnipeg go to Chicago. The other day W. J. Hanna started out in his official capacity as provincial secretary to buy three tons of fish a day for the governmental institutions of Ontario, only to find that the entire catch of the great lakes had been contracted out of Canada and the best he could get for the asylums, jails, prison farm and so forth of the province was a ton a day.

Fish should be cheaper and more plentiful in Canada than anywhere else in the world, for the reason that Canada has the most of the best fish. But as a matter of fact, Canadian fish are cheaper in any one of a dozen cities a thousand to ten thousand miles from where the fish are caught than they are right at the source of the supply. The reason is that Canada has not developed the demand. There is no regularly organized and established trade.

THE STATISTICS WHICH DEFY PROTECTIONIST ARGUMENT

The comparison of retail food prices in England and Canada gives material which should prove food for thought to Canadians. England is one of the most congested centers of population in the world; probably 75 per cent. of her food has to be imported from every corner of the globe. England's population is 618 per square mile. Canada's only 19.93. Canada grows, or imports, every article of food that people need, except imported luxuries. Yet the cost of living has gone up much faster in Canada than in England, while the ordinary articles of food cost much more today in Canada under high tariff than they do in England under free food.

According to the latest English Board of Trade statistics, bread in London, England, costs 2.825 cents a pound. In Ottawa the price is 4 cents a pound, nearly twice as much. Yet the British loaf is largely made from Canadian grain, shipped six or seven thousand miles.

Canadian cheese sells in London at 17 cents a pound. In Canada, where it is made, it retails for 18 to 20 cents. The Canadian duty is three cents.

Flour retails in London for 2-5-8 cents a pound. In Canada, where the wheat is grown and made, flour retails for 4-4-5 cents a pound. The Canadian duty is sixty cents a barrel.

No argument can offset these facts. Canada grows or manufactures all these articles and exports a good many of them. The Canadian consumer has to pay more for them at home than the retailers charge for them in the greatest city in the world where naturally the cost of living should be higher than in the smaller Canadian cities, apart from the cost of shipping. Free food must mean cheaper food.

ONE REGULATION THAT WOULD PROBABLY REGULATE

The bill before the United States congress to regulate the cold storage business provides that all goods must be tagged with the date to show the age and how long the eggs, butter, or whatever it may be, had lain in cold storage before being sold to the consumer.

This one provision in the bill would probably have more effect in regulating the cold storage business than all or any other regulations that could be made. The lady who telephones for a dozen strictly fresh eggs for the children would not be at all likely to accept what the grocer sent up if the sign on them indicated that they had already been lying in cold storage for two years or so at the time the baby was born.

The cold storage companies could corner eggs all they liked and they could hold them years awaiting a market, as they do today, but the market would not be much good to them if they had to tell how old the eggs were.

PUBLIC OPINION CHANGES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Toronto re-elects Hoeking, the man who god-fathered the scheme to purchase the Mackenzie and Mann franchises by the city, and London re-elects Graham, a public ownership man straight who favors the electrification of the London and Fort Stanley and its operation as a municipal enterprise.

Fifteen years ago Ontario did not believe in collective ownership. Since then Beck has demonstrated the feasibility of provincial power production and municipal power distribution so thoroughly as to drive nearly every privately-owned enterprise in the province out of business altogether. By the success of the hydro-electric public opinion has been changed. Now the only candidate who has a chance for public office in Ontario is the one who has a specific scheme to take over some franchise or other and operate in behalf of the community he seeks to represent.

THE EDMONTON DAILY CAPITAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1914

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TODAY WE CELEBRATE

Anniversary of Appearance of First Canadian Stage

What could be more deadly dull than

the theatrical performance without any

in it? There may be an answer to

this question, but it is unknown to

the present writer. Yet there was a

when actresses were unknown and

and the theatrical profession was for

ward to the wiles of a sufficient, but

in the development of English drama,

and a date which all theatre patrons

should celebrate, for it was on Jan. 3, 1841,

that Pepps recorded in his diary that he

sent the first Canadian stage play.

"The Beggar's Bush" was the first, and

added that this was "the first time that

ever saw a woman come upon the stage."

As Mr. Pepps was a thorough man about

town and saw and knew everything, prob-

ably that date may be set down as marking

the beginning of the theatrical profession in

the British drama. While Pepps does not men-

tion the first Canadian stage play, it is

Colman was the first Canadian to

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FADS AND FANCIES OF FASHIONS

UNQUESTIONABLY, the dance is the thing. Whether the entertainment is to take place in the afternoon or in the evening, whether it ostensibly is a dance, a dinner or a tea, dancing is almost certain to be enjoyed before its close. Everyone is dancing, not the young alone but the mature also, and, if one may dare risk the word, some of the old, with the result that there is a youthful, buoyant atmosphere about the season's entertainments that is altogether alluring and fascinating, while as a matter of course, the conditions have their effect upon prevailing styles. Since everyone dances, costumes must be designed to that end and, since dancing is likely to be an impromptu affair, we must always be prepared to indulge therein "any time, any place, any function. Both in England and in America, the accompaniment even the simple home dance, with a few couples at least are quite common to drive a benefit therefrom while, in Paris, where the tea hour is apt to be "cut" at some fashionable restaurant, dancing has completely taken the city by storm. Here in old Gotham, we have the diamond at hotels as well as at private houses and everything is done to encourage the pastime that contributes to graceful movement and to life figures.

For the invitation dance, the costumes must be of light of color and made of silks and other light materials but at the dance at the hotel or restaurant or the impromptu dance that may follow the informal tea or reception, the regulation street dress is universal and, since very of us may drop into a dance unexpectedly, all the new costumes are made with reference to that fact. Skirts must be narrow to be fashionable but they are made short enough to dance in comfortably, while the slit in its aggressive form is not found in really smart costumes, there are frequently half concealed openings that allow freer movement than the apparent width of the skirt would suggest. Even the dinner gown is for the most part made in dancing length, for the dinner is certain to mean a few turns if no more, and such costumes as are made with trains are apt to be so managed as to allow of lifting without disarranging the effect. All sorts of devices are used for looking and suspending the trains and clever dress-makers so manage that, when looped, the additional length only means additional drape. It is Terepichore's hour indeed and she is enjoying her hour to the full.

As an inevitable result of all these conditions, a great deal of attention is paid to the bodies of street costumes. We may start to dance at a restaurant with the coat on but it is quite certain to be removed before many moments and the dainty bodies of lace contribute largely to the picture. It has been said and said again that this is a season of the three-piece costume and it is true beyond all doubt, but while the bodice is an integral part of the suit, it is largely made of lace, net or other dainty material. Frequently only the wide corset matches the skirt with the entire bodice above the thinner fabric, and sometimes there are three distinct pieces of dainty material that extend up to the bust line, but the shoulders and arms are covered only with a few layers of gauze whenever the coat is removed. White and cream are pronounced favorites for such use but the gaudy colors match the costumes in color are growing in favor and the latest Parisian costumes show them draped with consummate grace and skill.

The contour of the skirt has not changed materially but the breadth at the hips is constantly being emphasized. Many of the newest and smartest costumes show more combined with velvet and with guanine and not infrequently, moiré makes the tunic and the trimming. A very new model seen at a smart tea of the week is made with velvet skirt draped at the front and a tunic of moiré which consists of two flounces, the upper attached at the waist line, and these flounces are decidedly full, longer on the right side and shorter on the left. A great many of the new skirts show tunics that are looped under and caught to the skirt to give a sort of cascade effect and, inevitably, such are made of the softest possible silk. Again, the three flounced model is gaining favor and it is predicted that we shall see a great many with the coming of spring and already they are to be met wherever the best dressed women are met. At an afternoon dance, held at one of our fashionable hotels, was seen costume consisting of a draped skirt black velvet with tunic and kimono of taffeta richly embroidered in various colors and the tunic was looped at the top, forming a full billow and drooping at the back, shorter at the front, while the bodice was open at the waist to the waist line to be filled in a chemise of embroidered white silk. One of the smartest of the new models that yet has appeared was worn by a young girl upon the same occasion. It consisted of three overlying flounces of taffeta finished with gold Vandive points while the bodice was made of taffeta with the almost invisible tulle.

SMART MODELS FOR EVERYDAY NEEDS BY MAY MANTON



7903
8065
7889

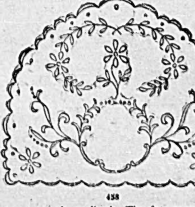
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8021
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Pretty Designs for the Home Needle Women

NO. 458 is a design for embroidering a Tea Cozy cover. The design is so arranged as to admit of an initial or monogram in the open space at the bottom. Designs for the two sides of the cover are given.

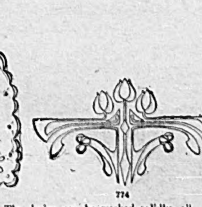


The edge is finished all around with a well padded and buttonhole scallop; the flowers, leaves, dots and scallops are to be worked in solid embroidery, and the stems are to be outlined. The dots may be made in eyelet work.

The dots as eyelets, first encircle by running a thread around the outline, pierce with a stilett and work closely over and over.

Use No. 25 or No. 35 embroidery cotton or silk floss in white or in colors.

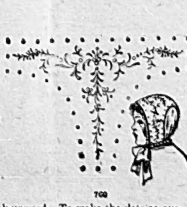
NO. 771. A design for embroidering the ends of a table or dresser scarf. Two ends twelve inches wide are given.



The design can be worked solidly, all in outline or in a combination of solid work and outline; or the material can be tinted between the lines and the design outlined with a contrasting color. When making solid embroidery, pad the stamped figures by darning backward and forward lengthwise and then cover closely with over and over stitches worked in the opposite direction from the padding. To outline, take short stitches, keeping the needle toward the right and work upward. The embroidery silk or cotton adapted to the material.

gown of quiet tone the sash and accessories are apt to give a brilliant tone. There must be something vivid, some touch of Orientalism about the costume if it is to be absolutely up to date.

The blouse designs eighty-sixty-five, eighty-two-one, are cut in sizes from thirty-four to forty-two inches bust



all be worked solidly with the "cross" outline, or the leaves and flowers can be worked solidly with the dots as eyelets. To make solid embroidery, pad the stamped figures by darning backward and forward lengthwise and then cover closely with over and over stitches worked in the opposite direction from the padding. To outline the stems, take short stitches, keeping the needle toward the right and work upward. To make the dots as eyelets, first encircle by running a thread around the outline, pierce with a stilett and work closely over and over. Use embroidery cotton number suited to the material.

measure; eighty thirteen from thirty-four to forty. The skirts seventy-eight, seventy-eight thirty-three and eighty ninety-eight, are cut in sizes from twenty-two inches waist measure. The boy's suit seventy-nine hundred and three is cut from four to ten years, the suit eighty-two from two to six.

When making the long and short stitch, take short irregular stitches close together, working slantwise from the center, toward the outer edges of the pattern. Padding is unnecessary. To outline the veins and stems take short stitches keeping the needle toward the right and work upward.



work upward. To make the dots as eyelets, first encircle by running a thread around the outline, pierce with a stilett and work closely over and over. Use embroidery cotton number suited to the material. NO. 772. A design of the poinsettia flowers and leaves for a table scarf, thirty-six inches in diameter. The embroidery can be done in long and short stitch for the flowers and leaves, with the veins of the latter as well as the stems worked in outline stitch while the flower centers are made of French knots; or the embroidery may be done in the outline stitch with heavy

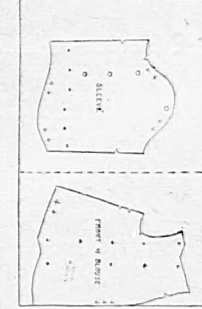
PROBLEMS IN DRESSMAKING

HOW TO MAKE A GIRLS DRESS

THE long waisted or French effects are so generally becoming to school girls that dresses of this kind are very greatly in demand. The special design illustrated makes an excellent example, for it is extremely smart yet quite simple and by no means difficult to make. The general instructions also can be applied to any similar garment. In the illustration, the material is French serge with trimming of mesaline and girdle of mesaline ribbon; but this is a season when a great many mothers are providing for the future and new designs in washable materials are being shown. The model is an excellent one for the making of these. The skirt is straight. It can be either plaited or gathered; consequently, the pattern can be used for the heavier materials, such as linen, soft finished piping and the like that require the plaited skirt and also for the thinner ones, such as gabardine and other fabrics of the soft kind that can be made with the gathered skirt.

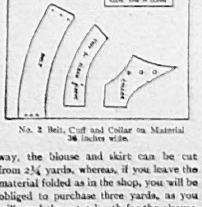


There are three diagrams shown. In one is illustrated the most economical way of placing the front and the back of the blouse and the sleeves upon material 44 inches in width. In another are shown the belt, cuff and collar cut from material 27 inches wide which is the narrowest that will cut the back without piecing and, in the third are shown the shield and collar on material 18 inches wide, which is the accepted width for all-over embroidery, necking and the like. The skirt is only a straight piece and, therefore, it is not shown in the diagram. Before placing the blouse portion of the pattern on the material, it will be necessary only to cut two widths of the slash goods for the skirt. The pattern gives the skirt without hem; therefore you must cut each of these widths three inches deeper than the pattern to allow a hem of the usual width. If, for any reason, you desire a wider hem, then you must allow more, but three inches is the width usually chosen.



No. 1. Diagram showing the blouse pattern. 44 inches in width. Front, Back and Sleeves cut 44 inch Material.

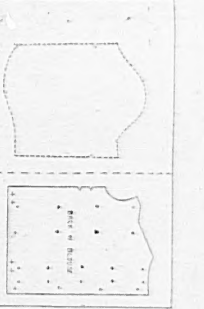
The diagram showing the blouse pattern 44 inches in width after the most economical manner with this special pattern. To treat it in this way, you must first press out the fold that is found in all slash goods; then turn under fifteen inches to the center width to allow of cutting the front double and the two backs. What remains will cut the two sleeves. The dotted line in the diagram indicates the position of the second sleeve. In arranging the pattern for this, be careful to reverse it as indicated by these lines that you may cut one sleeve for each side. When the material is treated in this



No. 2. Belt, Cuff and Collar on Material 18 inches wide.

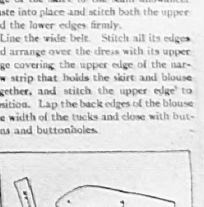
way, the blouse and skirt can be cut from 2 1/2 yards, whereas, if you leave the material folded as in the shop, you will be obliged to purchase three yards, as you will need the extra length for the sleeves. For putting the blouse and the skirt together will be needed a narrow straight belt. This can be cut from the material left over from the sleeves. It requires to be only an inch and a quarter in width, and the size of the belt in length as stated on the envelope. For the belt, collar and cuffs will be needed 3/4 yard and for the shield 3/4 yard. The trimming portions shown in the second diagram and the shield shown in the third are placed exactly according to directions on the envelope with the material in both cases folded at the center. For lining the trimming portions it will be advisable to use a thin fabric

material and this material must be cut exactly like the outside. Trace all around the edge of the pattern with the wheel or with a crayon and cut as far beyond that line for a seam as the material requires, three-eighths of an inch if it is closely woven and will not fray, more if it is loosely woven and pulls out easily, and bear in mind that it is the traced line on which you will baste. As it follows the pattern exactly, it can not fail to be correct and to preserve the shaping. To make the blouse, turn the right back edge of the blouse under on the first line of perforations and baste the left side to the line of perforations in turn an underlap. Next form a pleat on each side of the back near the edge by bringing the corresponding lines of perforations together and turning toward the edge. Close the shoulder seams and form the plait over the shoulders by bringing the remaining lines of perforations together. In each instance, baste and stitch exactly on the perforations. Line the collar, and whichever cuffs you have chosen and the sleeves are to be used. The sleeves are of the set-in sort; therefore they are placed in the armholes before the under-arm seams are closed. Gather them between the double cuffs and join to the armholes with the stitches exactly meeting and the large perforations at the shoulder seams. Close the under-arm and sleeve seams. If you are using the long sleeves, gather between the double cuffs; if the elbow sleeves, gather at the lower edge. In the diagram, have shown the hands and cuffs for the elbow sleeves. If you are using the long sleeves, it will be necessary only to place the cuffs on the material in place of the sleeve ends, and, since the cuff for the elbow sleeves will not be used, there will be an abundance of material. For the elbow sleeves, close the seams of the lining for hands and cuffs separately, baste the hands over the cuffs and line and seam the upper edges of the lining. Join the hands, in the sleeves with the seams meeting, then the cuffs to the hands with the large perforations at the seams and roll the cuffs over on the seams. Join the collar to the neck edge with the center back together and the seams meeting and roll it over on the seams. Gather the blouse at the lower edge between the double cuffs. Turn the long edges of the straight belt under and baste one of the edges to the lower edge of the blouse to the depth of the seam allowance. Cut a lining of the same width and length.



No. 3. Skirt and Collar on Material 18 inches wide.

Turn the edges over and baste on the under side in the same way. In whichever way the skirt is to be treated, close the back seam below the notch and sew a long strip two inches in width to the two sides of the opening. Fold the strip at the center and let it lie flat. Turn the strip to the right side back and the left forward to form the underlap. As the next step, turn up the hem and stitch. For the plaited skirt, lap the lines of smaller perforations to the center and press carefully. For the gathered skirt, simply gather it at the upper edge. In either case, arrange the lower edge of the strip of material and its lining over the upper edge of the skirt to the seam allowance. Baste into place and stitch both the upper and the lower edges firmly.



No. 4. Skirt and Collar on Material 18 inches wide.

If the shield is desired, turn the right back edge under at the perforations and under-edge left to perforations. Join the stock collar to the neck edge and adjust under the blouse on the weaver. Pin to position under the collar and either tack or button into place. If you want the draped glorie in place of the plain belt, it will be necessary to cut out the collar and cuffs from the material and use ribbon to

